

Evaluation of Adverse Drug Reactions in Oncology Patients with Ambulatory Intravenous Chemotherapy †

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Abstract: Cancer is a process of uncontrolled growth and dissemination of cells; it can appear practically anywhere in the body. The work aims to evaluate the ADRs (Adverse Drug Reactions) in cancer patients undergoing outpatient intravenous chemotherapy at Hospital Día of Instituto de Previsión Social in April and May 2021. A descriptive, observational, prospective study. Those who underwent at least 3 chemotherapy sessions in the study period were followed; Through interviews, and the medical records, the data collection sheet, and the ADR notification sheet were filled out. The average age of the patients was 50 years, 73% women and 27% men. The most prevalent cancer types were breast (42.6%) and colon (19.1%). With 551 ADRs detected, the most recorded events were gastrointestinal (34.1%) and dermatological (22.7%). The effects were flatulence, anorexia, and dysgeusia, followed by xeroderma, alopecia, and hyperpigmentation. Paclitaxel was the most prescribed drug, and together with Oxaliplatin, the most suspected of generating ADRs. According to the Naranjo Algorithm, 68% of the cases were Possible reactions, and 32% were probable. It was detected that 100% of the patients developed some type of ADR during their treatment, with gastrointestinal and dermatological events the most common.

Keywords: cancer; chemotherapy; adverse drug reaction.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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